

Panel's Report on Beirut Attack Assails 'Errors' by U.S. Officers

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The House committee that investigated the truck bombing of the U.S. Marine compound in Beirut has concluded that "very serious errors in judgment" by officers on the ground and up through the chain of command had left the marines vulnerable to attack.

Colonel Timothy J. Geraghty, commander of the Marine unit in

Beirut when the bombing occurred, "bears the principal responsibility," according to the panel, the House Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations.

Its report said that General Paul X. Kelley, the Marine Corps commandant, provided testimony that was "inaccurate, erroneous and misleading" when he testified before the full Armed Services Committee in November.

Members of the subcommittee said that General Kelley gave them

inaccurate information about rules of engagement under which services carried unloaded weapons.

The gate outside the Marine compound, probably the most important element in the marines' physical defenses, "was most assuredly open that morning," according to the summary of subcommittee findings.

"In the strongest terms," the panel urged that the Reagan administration review its policy in Lebanon to see whether the marines ought to be withdrawn. Continued deployment, the summary of the subcommittee report said, "will almost certainly lead to further casualties."

The explosion at the Marine compound at Beirut International Airport on Oct. 23 killed 241 servicemen. In the incident, the attacker rammed a truck through the marines' defenses and into the headquarters building, where it exploded.

The subcommittee report is advisory in nature and is not subject to approval by the full committee.

At two news conferences Monday, the committee's chairman, Representative William Nichols, Democrat of Alabama, and the ranking minority member, Representative Larry J. Hopkins, Republican of Kentucky, discussed the subcommittee's findings and released a summary of the conclusions on which the subcommittee members had agreed. These were among the conclusions:

• The marines were given a nearly impossible mission for which they were not trained or suited.

• The marines' security precautions were inadequate, and their compound probably was not adequately protected even against car bombings.

• Responsibility for the inadequate security rested not only with the Marine commander in Beirut but with the admirals and generals who had the military chain of command. The latter "didn't review the marines' posture and failed to exercise sufficient oversight," Mr. Hopkins said.

• The marines received a great deal of intelligence information on possible terrorist attacks, but had no one adequately trained to interpret it. The admirals and general above the marines should have provided such a trained intelligence officer.

• The Marine commanders should have considered the possibility that they would be attacked by a terrorist driving a truck, especially since an intelligence survey last summer recommended that trucks be searched for explosives.

• The higher "policy-making authority" in Washington "must also be held to account" for adopting a policy that made inadequate protection inevitable.

Mr. Hopkins was even harsher in his criticism than the language of the report.

The people in the Mideast have been fighting since the days of Abraham," he said. "Asking our marines to stop the fighting there is like trying to change the course of Niagara Falls with a bucket."

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Local and international human rights organizations blame the military regime's security forces for the abduction, torture and summary execution of up to 15,000 leftists in the years after a 1976 coup.

After hearing testimony from Mr. Bignone, the judge could order his preventive detention if he decided there was enough evidence to convict him.

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The General Confederation of Labor, one of the country's two main labor confederations, stopped short of calling a strike but declared a "state of alert and mobilization" after a meeting of more than 200 union leaders.

The union-based Peronist party opposition vowed to oppose the union legislation in what would be the first confrontation between the Peronists and the ruling Radicals, a middle-class party.

In a televised speech Friday night, Mr. Alfonsin decreed a \$48-a-month raise in December for most public and private workers, far short of the \$85 to \$130 the unions had been demanding.

On Saturday, the president sent a bill to Congress to require unions to hold elections for officers "as soon as possible."

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Argentine Judge Indicts Ex-President Bignone

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Former President Reynaldo Bignone of Argentina was indicted Tuesday in connection with the disappearance and presumed murder in 1976 of two Communist militants, according to the lawyer for the families of the missing youths and other sources.

Judiciary sources confirmed the indictment of the retired army general, who was director of the National Military College when the two disappeared. The two were army conscripts serving at the school at the time.

Mr. Bignone was president from July 1982 until Dec. 10, when he turned over the presidency to Raúl Alfonsin, the winner of the general election in October.

Three days after taking office, Mr. Alfonsin initiated the prosecution on torture and murder charges of nine generals and admirals who served in the dictatorship's ruling junta.

In a related development, a former provincial governor linked in the early 1970s to the Montoneros guerrilla organization was arrested as he returned to Argentina after eight years of exile.

The Montoneros are a radicalized branch of the populist Peronist Party that took up arms against President Isabel Perón in 1974.

Earlier, Edward Schumacher of The New York Times reported from Buenos Aires:

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Fear and Resentment at West Germany's No. 1 Nuclear Target

By Henry Tanner
International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The great mass rallies for peace are over in West Germany. The first Pershing-2s, which hundreds of thousands of demonstrators tried to prevent from being stationed, are in place and operational at Muthangen behind barbed wire. American sentries and, on days of even the smallest demonstration, a wall of police.

The question now is whether the West German peace movement will turn violent after having failed to reach its first objective peacefully; whether the mass of protesters is willing to demobilize and stay home; and whether large numbers of resentful young Germans will seek refuge in a bitter anti-everything counterculture.

Nowhere are the questions more urgent and the emotions rawer than in this region, which is geographically, militarily and emotionally the hub of the German nuclear debate.

The Pershing-2s are being stationed here and nowhere else in West Germany or Europe. Other West German regions and four NATO countries, Britain, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands, are taking only the less threatening and therefore less controversial cruise missiles.

All three Pershing-2 sites, Heilbronn and Neu-Ulm in addition to Muthangen, are within about 50 miles (80 kilometers) of Stuttgart. Within the same radius are scores of military installations, from barracks for U.S. and West German soldiers to munitions dumps, fuel storage sites for Pershings and maintenance, sup-

ply, communications and command facilities. Stuttgart is the home of EUCOM, the headquarters of U.S. forces in Europe.

Add to this at least two nuclear power plants and several large conventional ones; some of West Germany's most famous industrial plants like Daimler-Benz, Audi and Volkswagen; some leading high-technology enterprises, inland ports and railroad and highway junctions.

It adds up to what most people in the region think but do not always dare say out loud: "If war broke out, we would be the first to go."

"We have a great concentration of potential targets here," an official in Heilbronn, a city of about 110,000, said. He said that he could understand the concern that so many young people feel but that he did not think it was justified. After all, he said, "the Americans have been here for more than 30 years and before the Pershings, too, they had more than only sticks."

"I am afraid; I would like to leave," a Heilbronn woman who got married six months ago said. "I went to the Moroccan consulate to ask whether there would be work for us there." Her husband, who thinks they should stay, said: "We talk about this often, every day."

"I don't really think there is going to be a war but I need to express my fears," the young woman said. "So many of the older people are afraid, too, but they can't say so."

From a series of interviews during a weeklong tour of the Stuttgart region some trends emerge.

The peace movement is not likely to abdicate but

the nature of the protests is changing. The demonstrations are getting smaller but the demonstrators tougher and more willing to accept arrest and face water cannon. The police, too, are getting tougher. There have been clashes in Stuttgart and Frankfurt on relatively minor occasions.

A heated debate on the need for violence has begun among some of the militants.

The first act of outright sabotage by members of the peace movement was committed some two weeks ago near Mülheim. A political science professor from Stuttgart, Wolfgang Sternstein, and a woman and two other men cut through the enclosure of a U.S. military camp and a sledgerammer and steel cutter damaged a trailer truck of the type used for carrying Pershings.

"There is a great deal of *Rasaisigkeit* (perplexity) among the people because the missiles have arrived in spite of their protests; they ask themselves whether violent resistance will ever be enough," a union official said. "But violence is out, almost nobody would accept it."

The official said he felt a "silent admiration, a silent solidarity" for Professor Sternstein because he acted on his convictions and accepted the certainty of several years in prison. "I would not do it myself and we would never call on others to do it," she said.

The definitions of violence and nonviolence are being blurred.

To those who praise or excuse him, Professor Sternstein did not engage in violence. They argue that he attacked machines only and vowed never to hurt a

person; he announced his intention in advance, naming date and time of the operation, and he and his companions did not act stealthily when they cut through the camp enclosure but wore large white sheets on which they had written, in English: "Don't shoot, this is a nonviolent operation." After damaging the trailer truck, they would have had time to escape but waited to be arrested.

Professor Sternstein, who is 44 and has two sons, is a practicing Protestant. He takes his inspiration from the Bernoulli brothers, the two Roman Catholic priests who committed comparable sabotage acts in the United States at the time of the Vietnam War.

He has said his purpose was to show the peace movement a middle way between abdication and uncontrolled violence. His critics charge that, on the contrary, he has opened the door to violence. But a Protestant church official calls him a "distinguished and rational man."

To many, Professor Sternstein reflects the inner tensions and contradictions of the peace movement.

According to the mayor of Heilbronn, Manfred Weimann, the overwhelming "silent majority" accepts the coming of the Pershings without protest.

A leading Protestant pastor, also in Heilbronn, calls the practicing Christians who are anti-nuclear militants a "large active minority." They are "far more than just words," he said of the church-related peace groups.

He cited Leingarten, a small community near Heilbronn, where Protestant members of the peace move-

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Reynaldo Bignone

AP Wirephoto



Paul X. Kelley

AP Wirephoto

Police Find Car Bomb In Turkish City, Near U.S., French Facilities

The Associated Press

IZMIR, Turkey — Turkish police found a car loaded with high explosives on Monday in a parking lot near U.S. and French facilities in this Aegean city, the city's military law command said Tuesday.

It said the discovery was made in a fashionable district of Izmir, an ancient city formerly known as Smyrna.

The command said the small car was found abandoned in a parking lot about 109 yards (100 meters) from the U.S. officers' club and a seaside hotel frequented by American servicemen.

The car was also near the French Cultural Center and the French Consulate, police sources said.

The command said initial investigations showed that the car had been rented three months ago from an Istanbul car rental agency. Police said it was rented by a Jordanian of Palestinian origin whom they identified as Sabah Nimer. Military security agents were searching Izmir suburbs for him on Tuesday.

The command said 25 containers of liquid nitroglycerine and hand grenades were found in the car's trunk and engine compartment. It said the explosives could have caused "serious destruction and casualties."

Bomb experts were flown in

from Ankara to disconnect the car's electrical system, police sources said.

It was not clear what tipped authorities off to the fact the car contained explosives.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization has its southern command headquarters in Izmir; about 1,500 U.S. servicemen are attached to the base.

Izmir, which has a population of more than 1.5 million, was a prime target for terrorist acts before the 1980 military takeover in Turkey. But NATO personnel and Americans serviced in the city were not among the targets.

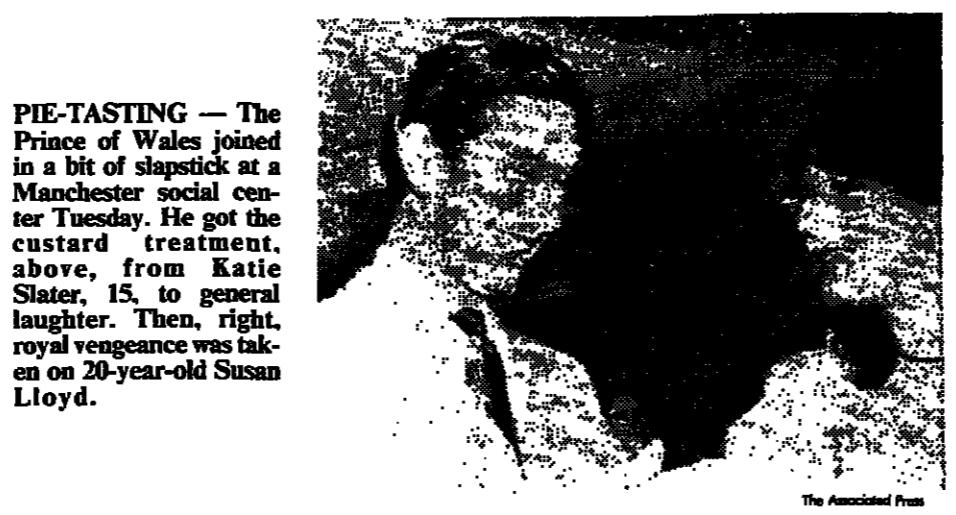
The statement from the military command linked Monday's incident to recent attacks in Lebanon and Kuwait, calling it the first attempt in Turkey "to continue bloody sabotage acts by bomb-loaded vehicles carried out in the Middle East."

Military authorities also said they were stepping up security measures around foreign offices and NATO buildings as a precaution against terrorist attacks.

They said they would prohibit parking around foreign-owned buildings, would check vehicles parked in the center of Izmir and would check identity cards of those entering or leaving the city.



PIE-TASTING — The Prince of Wales joined in a bit of slapstick at a Manchester social center Tuesday. He got the custard treatment, above, from Katie Slater, 15, to general laughter. Then, right, royal vengeance was taken on 20-year-old Susan Lloyd.



The Associated Press

Fear and Resentment Linger In German Peace Movement

(Continued from Page 1) went up their own list of four candidates to the nine-member local church council two weeks ago. Their candidates were known to the other parishioners as leaders of Bible classes. Three of the four were elected. "The same would happen in other parishes," the pastor said.

Many young Protestant pastors have become active leaders in peace groups.

"The Protestants are all right, the Catholics are waffling," said a girl during a demonstration.

There is no discernible anti-Americanism, although many Germans blame the escalation of East-West military tension chiefly to President Ronald Reagan.

"We used to take our friendship with the Americans for granted; now it is no longer so obvious and I guess people feel that they have to do something about it personally," a frequent remark.

A yawning generation gap exists. The young are vocal, the middle-aged are largely silent. "I've stopped talking to my parents about this a long time ago," is a frequent remark.

The young are less concerned than older people that the protests in West Germany have generated pressure on Western governments but not on the Soviet Union. They are aware of it and for some of them it causes nagging doubts. But

Head of Detective School Is Shot to Death in Peru

Reuters

LIMA — Four men shot and killed the head of Peru's detective training school, General Carlos Herrera, as he drove through Lima early Tuesday, police said.

Police said they did not know whether it was a political murder. Earlier, the government said the police had captured one of Peru's most powerful leftist guerrilla leaders, Emilio Antonio Diaz Martinez. On Monday, a power cut plunged Lima into darkness. Police said they did not know whether guerrillas were responsible.

Rumsfeld Delivers Letter From Reagan to Iraq

Reuters

BAGHDAD — Donald H. Rumsfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, left Baghdad on Tuesday after delivering a written message from President Ronald Reagan to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, the official Iraqi news agency, INA, said.

It said that the message concerned bilateral relations, the regional situation and U.S. efforts to achieve peace and stability in Lebanon.

The agency said Mr. Hussein responded to the U.S. wish to continue contacts between officials of both countries in order to reach a better understanding of their positions on the problems of the region and international issues of common interest.

Some observers said that might signal progress on a resumption of diplomatic relations between the two countries, severed by Iraq during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. A State Department official in Washington said Monday night that the United States was ready to restore full diplomatic ties.

"They are giving asylum to the movement" in the hope of keeping it moderate but effective, he said. Some of the unions have organized discussion meetings in factories.

Church circles especially are afraid that frustrated young protesters who filled the streets this fall will either turn violent or "turn off and go to Katmandu," in the words of one pastor.

A Protestant church organization recently issued a call for constructive peace work and local pastors have been writing to all the members of the national parliament from this region asking them for an accounting on their efforts in behalf of peace.

"We must keep at the heels of the politicians," one of the pastors said.

Reconciliation Talks

John M. Goshko of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

The White House said Monday that failure by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon to achieve a national reconciliation could be considered the kind of "collapse" that

Mr. Reagan mentioned last week as a basis for pulling the U.S. Marines out of Lebanon.

But, after issuing that warning, Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary, sought to tone it down, saying, "We do not expect this failure to lead to peace. We think it is still going in the other direction."

A senior White House official, speaking on condition that he not be identified, added that the United States was not pinning its hopes on any one development such as the reconciliation talks between Mr. Gemayel and the factions opposing his authority.

Last week, Mr. Reagan said the marines would be withdrawn if there was a total "collapse of order" in Lebanon.

Lebanon Attack May Dominate Reagan Session

Reuters

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan was expected to face close questioning Tuesday night on the Middle East at his first formal press conference since 24 U.S. servicemen were killed in a bomb attack in Beirut on Oct. 23.

Mr. Reagan answered questions from reporters in an informal 10-minute session last week, but he has not held a formal press conference since Oct. 19.

The news conference followed the release of a congressional study that concluded that the Beirut attack was at least partly due to "serious errors of judgment" by Marine Corps officers.

The Lebanese situation, including conditions under which the marines might be withdrawn, seemed likely to dominate Tuesday night's session.

UN Censures U.S.-Israeli Military Pact

The Associated Press

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The General Assembly has voted to censure the new U.S.-Israel agreement for greater military cooperation.

The vote Monday night on the Arab-sponsored resolution was 81-27 with 29 abstentions.

The resolution said the U.S.-Israeli accord "will increase Israel's intransigence and its war potential and escalate its expansionist and annexationist policies."

It demanded that all countries, "particularly the United States of America . . . refrain from taking any step that would support Israel's war capabilities and consequently its aggressive acts."

The Israeli ambassador, Yehuda Z. Blum, was repeatedly interrupted on "points of order" by Iraqi, Iranian, Libyan and Syrian delegates as he accused the assembly of bias against Israel.

Hossein Latify, the Iranian representative, described the Israeli envoy as "the Zionist entity agent with their retarded mind and archaic logic" and "the extended arm of the filthy American imperialism [who] should be removed as a cancerous tumor . . . from the General Assembly."

The U.S. representative, Stephen J. Solarz, a Democratic congressman from New York, objected that such personal attacks were "proscribed" by the assembly's rules.

Mr. Solarz, in explaining the negative U.S. vote, said the strengthening of U.S. relations with Israel "is central to the pursuit of peace and is not aimed against any state in the region."

President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel reached agreement in Washington on Nov. 29 on strengthening military ties.

The U.S.-Israeli accord was assailed Monday in another resolution sponsored by a group of non-aligned countries and adopted 101-18 with 20 abstentions.

EC Budget For 1984 Becomes Law

Parliamentary Initiative Bypasses Community Rift

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The European Community's 1984 budget was signed into law Tuesday after an institutional dispute which boosted the European Parliament's morale but left the community's basic financial problems unsolved.

Piel Dankert, the parliamentary president, signed the budget of 25 billion European Currency Units (\$2 billion) after the assembly successfully defied national governments' wishes over several key amendments.

The Parliament benefited from disunity among the community's foreign affairs ministers, who failed to agree Monday on any strong common challenge to aspects of the assembly's vote in Strasbourg last week that approved the budget.

Community sources said individual states, unhappy at Parliament's assertiveness, had the right to take court action against the assembly. But the political will appeared to be lacking.

In an apparent show of strength before elections in June next year, Parliament froze a British refund, pledged money for future industrial projects and exceeded total spending limits agreed by the Council of Ministers.

The freezing of the British fund of 750 million ECU (\$640 million) until at least March was the centerpiece of Parliament's strategy to force member governments into finally tackling much-needed financial reforms.

Member governments accept the need for economy measures but they have been unable to reach agreement on where to make cuts in the Common Agricultural Policy, the community's most expensive outlay.

The community's executive commission is expected to act swiftly to enforce the new budget. But it will have no effect on the commission's need to find stringent savings to make sure the community does not run out of money next year.

The 1984 budget is only 1.2 percent above this year's budget, an increase far under the inflation rate, and too low to meet annual farm price rises and other routine commitments.

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Sweden Delays Return Of Computer Equipment To U.S. Pending Report

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Sweden has refused to return the pirated U.S.-made computer equipment it seized last month, pending the completion of a report expected Wednesday.

If a Swedish inspector fails to classify the equipment as war materiel, the shipment could be sent on to Moscow, although that was not considered likely. The U.S. authorities have said the advanced equipment was being sent illegally to the Soviet Union.

At a news conference Monday in Washington, Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger displayed related computer equipment seized by West German customs officials, and urged Sweden to return the four containers of computer equipment it impounded Nov. 17 at the port of Helsingborg. He said the equipment could be greatly helpful to the Russians in producing military equipment.

Prime Minister Olof Palme declined Tuesday to comment on Mr. Weinberger's statement, saying he would take no action until he received an official report on the confiscated equipment.

Carl Algren, a war materiel inspector, was expected to conclude his study Wednesday. He confirmed that the containers seized by Sweden contained part of the same VAX 11-782 computer displayed by Mr. Weinberger. The VAX 11-782, valued at \$1.5 million to \$2 million, is manufactured by Digital Equipment Corp.

On Nov. 14, customs officials in Hamburg had seized computer equipment shipped from a Cape Town company headed by a man identified as Richard Müller. The authorities later returned that equipment to the United States.

■ **New U.S. Controls Urged**

Earlier, Robert C. Foth of The Los Angeles Times reported from Washington.

Mr. Weinberger and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan called Monday for tighter export licensing procedures on U.S. technology that could enhance Soviet military capabilities.

At the same press conference, the U.S. Customs Service disclosed that Mr. Müller, the ostensible purchaser of the seized computer, had been indicted in California in 1979 for illegally exporting semiconductor manufacturing equipment to the Russians.

Mr. Müller's South African company had received 15 shipments of high-technology equipment man-

ufactured in the United States, U.S. customs officials said. They indicated that the equipment, valued at more than \$7 million, had been re-exported illegally.

Mr. Regan said that current U.S. regulations had not provided for a pre-export check on either the electronics company or on Mr. Müller.

Mr. Weinberger said the computer and its associated equipment would have helped the Russians make "vastly more accurate and destructive weapons" at a savings of hundreds of millions of dollars.



Olof Palme

New U.S. Army Uniforms Ill-Received in the Field

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Soldiers say they're too hot, too heavy, too hard to dry, too hard to keep from wrinkling and just generally sloppy. The U.S. Army is going ahead with the purchase of millions of new camouflage uniforms.

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Mr. Müller's South African company had received 15 shipments of high-technology equipment man-

Walesa Faces Inquiry Over Secret Session

Reuters

WARSAW — Lech Walesa will be questioned by police about a secret meeting he said he held with underground leaders of the banned Solidarity trade union to organize protests against food price rises, Jerzy Urban, a government spokesman, said Tuesday.

He also said that a Warsaw priest who supports Solidarity had been warned by the authorities that he faces charges of illegally possessing explosives, tear gas and ammunition, which police said they found in his apartment.

The priest, Father Jerzy Popiełuszko, later dismissed the charges as "idiotic and laughable."

The announcements by Mr. Urban appeared to indicate that the government did not intend to relax its pressure on Solidarity following the failure of a national day of protest called last Friday.

Mr. Urban termed the day of protest a defeat for the union and said that no more than 2,000 people took part in demonstrations in cities across Poland. He denied the assertion by Solidarity supporters that a massive police presence was responsible for the small turnout.

Mr. Urban said that, although demonstrators tried to march in seven cities, including Warsaw, there was no rioting.

Eyewitnesses reported Friday that demonstrators were beaten by riot police in Wroclaw, Gdansk and Poznan.

In an apparent reaction to Mr. Urban's statement, Solidarity's underground leadership issued a new communiqué attacking official plans to raise food prices Jan. 1.

Mr. Urban did not say when Mr. Walesa, the Solidarity leader, would be questioned. Mr. Walesa did not attend a call for questioning last week by security services in Gdansk, saying he was ill.

A spokesman for Mr. Walesa refused to say whether the union leader would obey the latest summons. He said that Mr. Walesa had decided to make no further public statements this year after the publicity he received in connection with winning the 1983 Nobel Peace Prize.

U.K. Fallout Reading Shows Decline for 1982

Reuters

LONDON — Radioactive fallout from nuclear weapons tests declined last year after a slight increase in 1981, a British report said Tuesday.

The National Radiological Protection Board, in its annual report on fallout, said the increase two years ago had been due to a Chinese atmospheric test in October 1980.

White House Considers Placing Excise Taxes on All Forms of Energy Use

By Martha M. Hamilton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering an across-the-board excise tax on all forms of energy as part of the contingent tax increase that it may include in its forthcoming budget.

The larger debate continues over whether to include any tax proposal in the recommendations for the 1985 fiscal year. But assuming that there is a tax plan, Treasury officials are inclined toward the energy levy as one that would spread the revenue-raising burden across

broad spectrum of taxpayers and pose fewer political problems than the excise tax on oil only that President Ronald Reagan proposed a year ago.

In January Mr. Reagan proposed a three-year standby tax increase beginning in fiscal 1986. It included a \$5-a-barrel excise tax on oil and a 5-percent individual and corporate income surtax. The taxes were to go into effect only if the deficit remained above a certain amount, the economy continued to recover and Congress enacted specified spending cuts.

The administration did little to promote its tax proposals, but it was clear that the oil excise tax proposal would have faced stiff opposition in Congress.

An energy tax is also among the major items that the Senate Finance Committee is considering in its own deficit-reduction plan, along with an income surtax for upper-income households (\$60,000 and over for joint returns and \$42,000 for individual ones) and a corporate income tax.

The proposal would levy a 2.5-percent tax on all forms of energy consumed in the United States including oil, natural gas, natural gas liquids, coal and electricity. It would be the broadest consumption tax in the federal code.

The tax would be levied at the easiest collection point in the distribution system, not from the user. For instance, the oil tax would be imposed on the sale of petroleum products by a refiner while the gas tax would be imposed on the sale to a local distribution company.

According to an article scheduled to be published by the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, Muharem Kurbegov, 40, also threatened to assassinate a president with a homemade nerve-gas bomb shortly before he was arrested in August 1974 for a bombing at Los Angeles International Airport that killed three persons.

The article cites Mr. Kurbegov's activities to support the authors' thesis that chemical and biological weapons are more of a terrorist threat than nuclear weapons.

The likelihood of terrorists constructing a nuclear device that works is infinitesimally small," said one of the authors, Neil C. Livingstone. "On the other hand, there are all these nasty germs and what-have-you that are well within the reach of terrorists today. You can buy anthrax and botulinum through the mail for 'scientific purposes.'

According to Mr. Livingstone and his co-author, Joseph D. Douglass, terrorists using chemical or biological weapons that could be made in a kitchen or garage could kill thousands of people.

The authors did not say which president, Richard M. Nixon or Gerald R. Ford, was Mr. Kurbegov's target. But they said that the threat was taken seriously by the Secret Service.

The head of the Los Angeles Police Department's bomb squad, Arleigh McCree, said that the convicted bomber "threatened a lot of people and sent toxic chemicals through the mails to Supreme Court justices."

He said Mr. Kurbegov recorded a message around June 1974 in which "he talked about bombing the Capitol building with projected nerve-gas munition."

Mr. Kurbegov was born in Yugoslavia and has been living in the United States since 1967. He was arrested Aug. 20, 1974, for having exploded a bomb two weeks earlier at the Los Angeles International Airport, killing three persons.



The Associated Press

Witness in Philippine Probe Asserts He Also Had Planned to Kill Aquino

The Associated Press

MANILA — A government intelligence officer testified Tuesday that he had planned to kill Benigno S. Aquino Jr. after learning that the opposition leader was out to kill him.

He said he had received word of the death threat in March from an unidentified lieutenant colonel in the office of the armed forces chief.

General Fabian C. Ver.

Rosendo Cawigan, 44, is a main government witness in the probe of the assassination of Mr. Aquino on Aug. 21. Mr. Cawigan told an investigating commission that both he and Rolando Galman, the man the government says assassinated Mr. Aquino, were recruited by Communists to kill Mr. Aquino. Mr. Galman was slain moments after killing three persons.

Mr. Cawigan has claimed that before he could carry out his plan he learned that Mr. Galman had shot Mr. Aquino.

Mr. Cawigan said he had become "a personal enemy" of Mr. Aquino since testifying against the former senator in a subversion case for which Mr. Aquino was sentenced to death by a military court in 1977. He claimed that all other witnesses against Mr. Aquino in the case had been killed by the former senator's men.

Independents Give Majority To Nakasone

Leader Vows to Remain Despite Election Setback

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — The ruling Liberal Democratic Party, which lost its majority in the lower house of the Diet, or parliament, in elections Sunday, has been joined by eight independent legislators to produce a majority.

Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said at a press conference Monday that he was determined to remain in office despite the election reversal. He said that no political vacuum could be allowed "at a time when problems are mounting both at home and abroad."

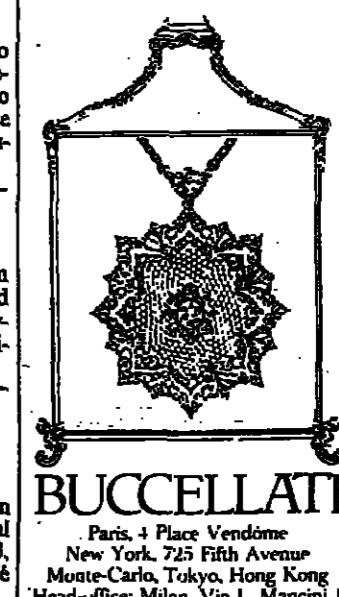
It appeared, however, that Mr. Nakasone faced a struggle to retain control of his party and thus remain prime minister. Several party leaders criticized his handling of election strategy, but they stopped short of demanding his resignation.

In Sunday's elections, the Liberal Democrats captured 250 of the 511 seats in parliament's lower house, six short of a majority and 36 fewer than they had held in the chamber disbanded Nov. 28.

The results signaled more jockeying among the five major factions within the ruling conservative coalition. Former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, who won overwhelming re-election from his rural district despite a bribery conviction, controls the largest faction, with one-fourth of the Liberal Democrats' seats. Although Mr. Tanaka himself won re-election, many of his colleagues were defeated because of the taint of corruption he has brought to the party, analysts said.

Some experts said they thought Mr. Nakasone would be nominated for prime minister in the new House next week, although perhaps with difficulty. But they predicted months of in-fighting ahead if he hopes to continue as party leader after his term expires in November.

(NYT, WP)



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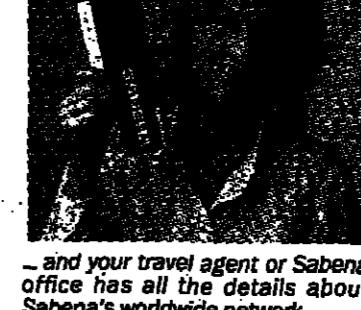


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Caution Wins in Japan

The disappointing returns in Japan's election were a triumph for leave-us-alone conservatism, and for not much else. The turnout was low. Among individual candidates, the most conspicuous winner was Kakuei Tanaka, the former prime minister who was recently convicted of taking bribes and, unless he wins an appeal, faces a four-year prison sentence. The vote for him conveyed its constituents' gratitude for the flow of public works money that Mr. Tanaka, who continues to be highly influential, has steered into his district.

The loser was Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who is highly regarded — in other countries, at least — as a man who can make up his mind. To Japanese voters that evidently makes him a threat, in a modest way, to a comfortable consensus. The election leaves his Liberal Democrats only barely in control of a parliamentary majority, and Mr. Nakasone is perhaps vulnerable to attempts from within the party to replace him with someone safer.

That would mean a reversal to a much more passive style of politics. It would be less dangerous in Japan than in most other democracies, since Japan depends less on initiative from the top down. But Mr. Nakasone's arrival a year ago ended a period of extraordinary devotion to the status quo — not to say, to stagnation — in Japanese politics. Concerning national defense, Mr. Nakasone, unlike his recent predecessors, was willing at least to

entertain the possibility of a somewhat greater effort by Japan in its own behalf.

Japan has had a couple of unpleasant reminders lately of the character of the neighborhood in which it lives. The Soviets have been talking about those of their SS-20 missiles that are pointed eastward. The destruction of the South Korean airliner is still in people's minds, as well as the North Korean attack on South Korean leaders in Burma. If Mr. Nakasone had won heavily, commentaries like this one would probably have explained it as a reaction to foreign threats. But most of the voters apparently decided that, in such menacing times, it is better to do nothing for a while and see what happens.

As sometimes occurs in other electoral systems, a small shift in votes has produced a rather large redistribution of parliamentary seats. Mr. Nakasone's Liberal Democrats lost a tenth of their seats because they lost less than a twentieth of their popular vote. The Clean Government Party, which stands for nothing in particular except opposition to the Liberal Democrats, improved its share of the popular vote from 9 percent to a little over 10 percent, which translated into a gain from 34 seats to 38. It would be more than a pity if Japanese politicians took this arithmetic to mean that the voters don't like their government to talk openly about national requirements.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The sharp electoral setback to Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party speaks more to that nation's domestic problems than to its foreign affairs. Relations with America and the Western alliance were insignificant issues in the campaign and may not be much altered by it.

The LDP is in fact a conservative party; it has ruled Japan since 1955. Its popular vote Sunday was only slightly less than usual. But opposition groups pooled their strength and took the largest number of seats ever from the LDP, which lost its majority in the House of Representatives. Still, that has happened before, and the LDP retains a commanding minority position. Assuming Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone can keep his job when the new Diet assembles, the larger question will be what he does to retain it and to be re-elected as party leader at next November's LDP caucus.

By all accounts, the Liberals were weighted down by the continuing power of Kakuei Tanaka, who was convicted two months ago of taking bribes from the Lockheed Corporation while prime minister. Having nonetheless won re-election by the largest margin of his career, he remains on the scene in command of the party's largest faction. How Mr. Nakasone deals with him will shape the course of Japan's politics in the months ahead.

Power inside the party has frequently shifted. Mr. Nakasone set an unusually vigorous — and welcome — style of leadership. Now his wings have been clipped for reasons that appear unrelated to this vitality. Of greatest concern to Americans will be the effect on Japan's military and economic policies.

In barely a year in office, Prime Minister Nakasone tried to reduce resentment against Japanese trade policies by chopping at the barriers to imports and gaining reluctant acceptance of other nations' restrictions on Japanese sales. Further progress toward a more balanced trade account may now be slowed.

On the military front, Mr. Nakasone accepted a commitment to expand Japan's contributions to Western defense, including a more active diplomacy and foreign aid program. No retreat from this is likely.

But domestic social programs may get a larger slice of the Japanese pie — as the struggling opposition parties demanded and Mr. Nakasone promised, particularly for education. The economic stimulus of increased government spending and larger budget deficits could do more than any trade measures to satisfy the world's clamor for Japan to import more and export less.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Japan: After 'a Major Defeat'

Voters as a whole made clear that they do not approve of a party that is dominated by a convicted ex-prime minister, and of the pork barrel politics that he and his followers are believed to represent. [The election results are] a major defeat for the ruling party.

Voters did, in effect, what the Diet had failed to do. The election was called as a direct result of the parliamentary impasse over the handling of a joint opposition resolution calling for the voluntary resignation of Kakuei Tanaka. By either voting against the LDP or abstaining, many people disapproved of the way in which the LDP ignored the overwhelming public outcry for Mr. Tanaka's resignation.

The great irony is that Mr. Tanaka himself garnered the largest number of votes of his long political career — a figure that far exceeded even the number he collected while he was prime minister. The Tanaka faction, which put up more candidates than any other LDP faction, did much better than the others. This indicates that, while decrying pork barrel interests in principle, many voters at least commuted at them in reality.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Mr. Nakasone's decision to give low priority to political ethics, which was the main theme of the campaign of the leading opposition parties, was probably the main reason for the LDP's setback. The LDP's disappointing performance is bound to lead to factional squabbles, and there is a possibility of Mr. Nakasone being forced to quit. However, this will do little to rid the party of irregular practices that one day could break its hold on power. Some housecleaning is long overdue.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Two aspects of the election results are worth noting. On the domestic scene, Japanese voters have penalized the "money politics" that con-

tinates the country's power circles. This ethical reaction — reminiscent of the one that followed revelation of the Lockheed scandal in 1976 — is a reality that the parties and factions will have to take into account.

And in external affairs, Mr. Nakasone — or his successor — will be obliged to observe extreme caution. In the year that he has been in power the prime minister has boldly accentuated Japanese military and diplomatic solidarity with the Western camp, in particular the United States. That drew fire not only from militant "pacifists" but also from moderates. Had he overcome this resistance with a large electoral victory, Mr. Nakasone would now benefit from an indisputable popular consensus. But the opposite has occurred. Relations between Washington and Tokyo may suffer.

— Le Monde (Paris).

Japan's election has vindicated Prime Minister Nakasone in one respect. He did not want to go to the polls because he knew he would emerge weaker. The result proved him right. He will have much more difficult time in government from now on.

— The Times (London).

We and other nations in the world will now be looking at Japan, for the next short while at least, with a bit of uncertainty. The many years of LDP government, coupled with the sure and friendly hand of Mr. Nakasone's foreign policy, perhaps made us all a little complacent.

Mr. Nakasone has made significant strides in developing ties with ASEAN countries and has built an important bridge of understanding between the countries in our region and Japan. No matter who holds power in Tokyo, it is vitally important that these close ties be maintained and built upon. We cannot afford a return to the mistrust and suspicion that may have clouded relations in the past.

— The Bangkok Post.

FROM OUR DEC. 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Wolf Hunts at the White House

WASHINGTON — Moving pictures of wolf hunts turned the East Room of the White House into a miniature theatre. The "stage manager" was John Abernathy, friend of President [Theodore] Roosevelt. Some nights ago he showed the pictures privately to the President, and the latter was so delighted with the exhibition that he decided to invite some friends to see it. Those who saw the pictures declared that they were remarkable. No onlooker, however, expressed himself as more pleased with them than the President. "There, they've got him!" he exclaimed as a hunt drew to a close. "That's one of the finest sports in the world," he declared, "and I hope to get some equally as good next year."

1933: Russians Sell Biblical Codex

LONDON — The British Museum will buy from the Soviet government for £100,000 a manuscript known as the "Codex Sinaiticus." Prime Minister MacDonald announced in the House of Commons [on Dec. 20] that the manuscript formerly belonged to the tsar. It is one of the oldest and most famous manuscripts of the Bible and is said to be of paramount importance in the establishment of the biblical text. For many years after the Russian revolution, the whereabouts of the "codex" was a matter of mystery, and there was even doubt whether it had not been destroyed. After the "codex" and the Vatican manuscript, the oldest Bible manuscript is the "Alexandrinus," dating from the fifth century, now in the British Museum.

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'The Sea Did Not Swallow' Taiwan

Five Years After Losing U.S. Recognition, Island Thrives

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI—Five years after the United States broke diplomatic relations with the Chinese Nationalist government here and pushed people to the point of panic, Taiwan has developed a new self-confidence, a feeling that it has coped with the worst and need not fear the future.

The island's dynamic economy is again surging ahead, keeping its 18.5 million people among the most prosperous in Asia. Political maturity is coming as the ruling Nationalist Party of the late President Chiang Kai-shek hesitantly but increasingly opens the government to broader participation.

And, to its surprise, Taiwan is far from isolated internationally, even without extensive diplomatic ties.

"The sky did not fall, and the sea did not swallow us," William Chen, 43, an engineer who manages his family's electronics business, said the other day. "We all expected the worst, even an invasion by the Chinese Communists, but we are okay, really okay."

This assessment is widely shared and appears to have brought a remarkable change in the national mood here from the dark days that followed the Carter administration's decision in December 1978 to switch U.S. recognition from the Chinese Nationalists on Taiwan to the rival Communist government in Beijing as of Jan. 1, 1979.

'Reality' Did Not Change

"Naturally, we wish the United States had continued diplomatic relations with us, but the American de-recognition did not change the reality of Taiwan," a newspaper editor remarked as he reflected on the past five years. "That reality is shaped by our own efforts, we found, and not by others' perceptions of us."

"You could say we act—we produce, we sell, we buy, we grow, we live, we thrive actually and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed."

Coping with the U.S. break in diplomatic relations even seems to have strengthened Taiwan in some ways, many people, both in and out of government, now feel.

The strategic conclusion that Taiwan's future, its security as well as its prosperity, depends ultimately on its economic vitality has brought increased efforts to move into technology-intensive industries, to develop more export markets and to raise living standards even higher.

Politically, the uncertainties of the future convinced many in the Nationalist leadership, including President Chiang Ching-kuo, the son of Chiang Kai-shek, of the need to broaden the party's base with greater participation by native Taiwanese thus reducing friction with those who came here in 1949 after the Communist victory on the mainland.

More Than Just an Economy

Social, educational and cultural programs, so long the stepchildren of Taiwan's development efforts, are now getting more attention in the

belief that "we must be more than economic creatures," as a professor of psychology put it.

"The anxiety of the past few years made us see the shallowness of our society, and we are trying to remedy it," the professor said.

Taiwan's defense capabilities are, in the opinion of informed foreign analysts, stronger than they were five years ago.

"The Carter and Reagan administrations both sold enough weapons to ensure their ability to deter any attempt to invade or blockade the island," one analyst said. "Their superiority

You could say we act — we produce, we sell, we buy, we grow, we live, we thrive actually — and therefore we exist. When we realized this, our anxiety passed.

comes from technology, from very effective weapons systems, not from numbers.

"Ultimately, however, their security is political rather than military because China's relations with the United States, with Japan, Western Europe and Southeast Asia are far, far too valuable to jeopardize by even threatening this place with force. Arguably, this makes Taiwan more secure now than when the U.S. had a defense treaty and troops here though [the Nationalists] would not agree."

The precedent created by the establishment of the large, nominally nongovernmental U.S. mission here, the American Institute on Taiwan which replaced the U.S. Embassy, has enabled 14 West European countries to open trade offices here despite some objections from Beijing. Twenty-four countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of China, as the Nationalist government is called, but only South Korea, Saudi Arabia and South Africa are regarded as significant among them.

International Companies

Taiwan's dynamic economy — real growth of 6.5 percent is expected this year, increasing the gross national product to more than \$50 billion — is attracting more and more large international companies, many of which had held back from doing business here for political reasons.

Nine major West European banks have opened offices in Taiwan, trade missions come almost weekly from around the world and foreign investment continues to grow. Pan American World Airways resumed its flights from Japan and the United States in June after a five-year hiatus and over Beijing's objections, and the Dutch airline, KLM, has begun flights from Europe, also ignoring mainland Chinese protests.

"We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence," Antonio Chiang, an editor of opposition magazines, said. "We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit

mean our collapse. We were afraid of losing our export markets, the decline of investor confidence, unemployment, bankruptcies; in short, an accelerating economic collapse, bringing it to social and political collapse."

"This was never realistic, but we had to prove to ourselves that we could survive, and not just survive but do better . . . that is why there is such a strong sense of self-confidence today. We know we are not going to disappear, not tomorrow and not a decade from now."

Although the Nationalist government put on a brave face and calmed the angry anti-U.S. demonstrations that erupted after Washington broke diplomatic relations, "We all had the same what-will-become-of-us fear," a senior government official recalled, asking not to be quoted by name.

"We were all bitter, just so, at being treated so shabbily by the U.S., and we were all frightened that everything we had done on this island over 30 years would be lost," he went on. "Oh, we might survive this American sellout, we knew, but the prosperity, the stability and the international respect we had enjoyed were in danger. We said we would go it alone, but doing it, we knew was going to be very difficult."

Taiwan's greatest strength in this test came from its economic success, which is nearly legendary in postwar Asia.

"Our businessmen just won't quit," said James C.Y. Soong, director-general of the government information office. "If things are difficult, they try harder, look for another way, keep pushing."

More to the point perhaps is Taiwan's high living standard, perhaps higher than anywhere else in Asia except Japan, which gives practically everyone a stake in economic growth and the system that encourages it.

Many Emigrated to U.S.

"I remember going barefoot as a boy, and so is a lot of other people," Chen Chi-hsiang, an electrical engineer, said as he sat in his comfortable four-room apartment with a stereo system, a video tape recorder and personal computer. "I may have done better, but even those at the bottom are riding motorbikes and watching color televisions and planning to buy cars and bigger apartments."

"It is not just government propaganda that life gets better; with hard work, it is the reality. That is the real reason for our confidence. Sometimes the future does look bad, and I would say the world recession was as much a challenge to us as the break in diplomatic relations with the U.S., but we managed to come through it and are stronger for it."

Even in the view of the Nationalists' critics here, Taiwan has emerged from this five-year test stronger politically and socially as well as economically.

"We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence," Antonio Chiang, an editor of opposition magazines, said. "We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit



A young woman seems to symbolize Taiwan's rediscovered balance with this traditional exercise of holding a fan still.

around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.

"Well, nothing happened. The worst time is past us. People have calmed down and we know we will survive."

One important result of this experience, Mr. Chiang continued, is that the Nationalist government can no longer use the "Communist threat" to justify its authoritarian rule, including continued martial law. Another has been the widespread conviction, he said, that Taiwan must concentrate on its own problems to assure its future and worry less about what Beijing might do in its desire to reunite the island with the mainland.

"We have now seen that all the strength of Kuomintang [the Nationalist Party] comes from this land, this people," Mr. Chiang said. "If they don't realize that, they will lead us into a dead end."

"We want them to identify with Taiwan," he continued, reiterating opposition criticism that the Nationalists continue to operate on the illusion that they will recover the mainland and that Taiwan is just a temporary refuge. "If they don't identify with us, people here cannot support them forever. If they are going to identify with us, then they must make a long-range program, a timetable, for Taiwan's political as well as its economic development. We cannot have an illusion as a national goal and hope to survive."

While acknowledging that such arguments have some validity as well as wide appeal here, younger Nationalist Party and government officials warn that they also tend to undermine the

government by calling into question its legitimacy, which is based on its claim to be the legal government of all China, including Taiwan province.

"There is not only room for reform," said Chen Li-an, deputy secretary general of the Nationalist Party's Central Committee, "there is

We felt like international orphans five years ago, and this led to a tremendous loss of confidence. We were almost paralyzed with fear. At dinner, people would sit around wringing their hands. Many emigrated to the United States.

also need for it . . . However, which reforms, how to implement them, and so forth. On all this, there are differences even within the opposition."

Opposition and independent candidates polled 29 percent of the votes cast in this month's legislative elections, but won only nine of the 71 seats at stake because of the sharp divisions among themselves.

Had a stronger and united opposition emerged from the elections, it would have been better, say younger Nationalist officials, who characterize themselves as progressives and want a more open political system. When the leading opposition figure, Kang Ning-hsiang, was defeated after months of radical attacks on him as too moderate, a government official remarked: "It would have been better if we had lost 10 seats and kept Kang Ning-hsiang as a partner in dialogue about the future."

What that future might be, few have any clear idea.

The government, for the record, insists that it is committed to the reunification of China and to the Nationalist recovery of the mainland, the bequest of Chiang Kai-shek, but at the same time declares that it will never negotiate with the Communists.

Beijing's carrot-and-stick strategy, launched five years ago to hasten reunification, appears to have lost much of its impact. The incentives of nationalism and economic benefits (the mainland offers the world's largest market to the entrepreneurs of Taiwan) seem to have limited attraction, and the threats implied in an uncertain future are no longer frightening.

"All the arguments over reunification have simply numbed people's minds," the publisher of a leading pro-government newspaper said, "and they dismiss them all as empty speculation. The matter is serious in historical terms, but most find it irrelevant to their lives. And, of course, there is deep suspicion about all the Communists' proposals. Frankly, we doubt very much whether a single promise would be kept."



Another great launch.

Champagne corks are popping this autumn as the International Herald Tribune launches its sixth simultaneous printing operation.

This time it's in the Hague — for faster, more reliable distribution throughout Northern Europe. Last year it was a new satellite link to Singapore. Two years earlier it was Hong Kong. And during the 1970's, the Trib opened new printing sites in London and Zurich.

Why this rapid expansion? To meet the needs of the growing number of busy decision makers who want fast, dependable access to the

Trib's concise, complete, objective overview of world news. Breaking out the champagne comes naturally for the Trib. Born in France in 1887, its global headquarters are still in Paris. And we don't intend to let the bubbles settle.

Plans are already under study for additional printing sites in other world capitals. All to speed the Trib even more swiftly to its third of a million VIP readers in 164 countries around the world. Cheers!

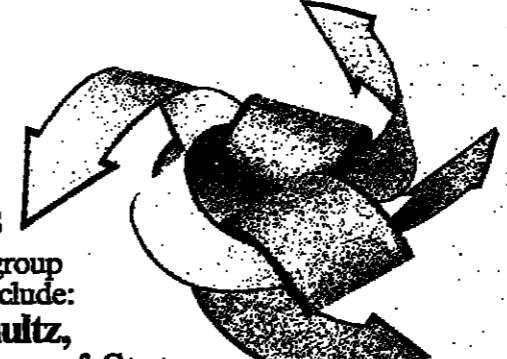


The global newspaper.

THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE/TRADE NET CONFERENCE

January 19-20, 1984 Washington, D.C.

ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE AND THE FUTURE OF WORLD TRADE



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United States Secretary of State;

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United States Trade Representative;

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Etienne Davignon,

Vice President, Commission of the European Communities;

Laurent Fabius,

Minister of Industry and Research, France.

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ISSUES

Priorities for the OECD and GATT;

Protectionism: Rhetoric and Reality;

Policies and Incentives for Industrial Competitiveness;

Trade Policies and the Debt Crisis;

U.S. and EEC Trade Policies;

Fiscal and Monetary Policies: Their linkage to International Trade;

East West Trade and Technology Transfer;

The Congressional Agenda and Corporate Competitiveness.

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The participation fee is \$895 or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 3, 1984.

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مكتبة من الأصل

UN Agency Not Expected To Alter Report Faulting Russians in Jet Disaster

By Richard Witkin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Unless the Soviet Union can come up with some strong new evidence, the International Civil Aviation Organization is not expected to change its preliminary conclusion that the shooting down of a South Korean airliner Sept. 1 was unjustified, aviation officials said.

The agency, meanwhile, is continuing to develop proposals to prevent any new disasters.

A draft report prepared by a special inquiry team established by the Montreal-based aviation agency significantly undercut the Soviet arguments. The draft was made public last week by the governing body of the 152-nation group.

The draft report rejects a Soviet contention that the South Korean jet was on an intelligence mission. It says that, because the Russians assumed that the Boeing 747 was on an espionage mission, they "did not make exhaustive efforts to identify the aircraft through infrared visual observations."

It also indicates that, since there were no signs that the airliner's pilots were aware they were being intercepted by fighter planes, the Russians had not complied with procedures for warning intruders that they had flown into prohibited airspace.

The Korean Air Lines 747 crashed into the Sea of Japan near the Soviet island of Sakhalin, killing all 269 people on board.

Prepared by eight experts who are employees of the aviation agency and who do not represent member countries, the draft report might still be modified before it is endorsed by governmental bodies that belong to the organization. But officials say this is not likely.

The decision to make the draft report public was made at a two-week closed meeting of the agency's 33-member council, its governing body. The council resolution also forwarded the draft report to the 15-nation Air Navigation Com-

mission, asking it to report back with a detailed analysis.

The vote on the overall resolution was 28 in favor, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. China is the only other Communist country on the council, which is affiliated with the United Nations.

The United States had said it wanted the council to issue a formal condemnation.

One official said the U.S. position had been vindicated by the inquiry team and added, "Now let's be constructive and keep this from happening again."

A good deal of work already has been done at the aviation agency to prepare the way for actions aimed at avoiding any more disasters.

On the technical side, the Air Navigation Commission recently took the position that existing interception procedures were adequate if they were followed. But, drawing on the lessons of the Korean incident, its members have drafted proposals to strengthen what is already on the books.

One key proposal would be to ensure that the flight plans of civil aircraft on an international trip be forwarded well in advance from the departing country to air-traffic officials in other countries that might have an interest in the flight plan, including countries close to the projected flight paths.

Another key proposal would improve communications links between civil and military air-traffic authorities in an individual country and between air-traffic authorities of neighboring countries.

Still another calls for enabling fighter planes and air-defense stations in all countries to broadcast on the emergency radio frequency that is standard for all civil aircraft, something Soviet military pilots have been unable to do.

On the legal side, proposals have been put forward to amend the international civil aviation convention to explicitly prohibit the use of force against civil aircraft. Legal changes of this sort would probably take several years.

Russians Turn Over Debris

Soviet authorities on Tuesday turned over to Japanese and American officials 83 items recovered from the crash of the South Korean jetliner. The Associated Press reported from Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R., where the transfer took place.

The transfer was the second of its kind. The Americans and Japanese acted on behalf of South Korea, which does not have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union.



The Columbia shuttle crew at a briefing Monday at the Johnson Space Center. From left, John W. Young, com-

U.S. Aid to Zimbabwe Is Cut Almost by Half; UN Votes Seen as Cause

By Jay Ross
Washington Post Service

major aid recipient in Africa had had its allocation so heavily cut.

Kenya is the second largest loser. It dropped from \$45 million in aid to \$36 million.

Representative William H. Gray 3d, Democrat of Pennsylvania, called the cut in aid to Zimbabwe "a tragic mistake" and part of a "disastrous policy" by the Reagan administration to punish some nations for not supporting the United States in UN votes. He also disputed the government's position that the reduction is necessary because Congress reduced the AID budget.

"There was enough money to do \$75 million for Zimbabwe if they had wanted to," said Mr. Gray, a leader of the Congressional Black Caucus. He said he would sponsor legislation to restore the cut.

Frank Donatelli, AID director for Africa, declined to comment on allegations that the cut was related to UN votes, except to say, "I'm not going to disguise that there have been difficulties between the two countries. They are under active discussion."

The United States has been the major donor to Zimbabwe, formerly Rhodesia, since independence three years ago.

Salvador Arrest Linked To Killing of U.S. Aides

By Robert J. McCarthy
Washington Post Service

been frustrated by its inability to obtain legal action against the higher ranking suspects in the case.

A colonel in the National Police, Ricardo Alfonso Casanova, said his men had detained Captain Avila on orders of the armed forces' high command but that he did not know the reason for the arrest. The high command condemned the death squads last week.

Michael P. Hammer and Mark D. Pearlman were shot to death in a San Salvador hotel Jan. 3, 1981. Both were working on El Salvador's land reform program and were killed at the same time as the head of the Salvadoran Institute of Land Reform, José Adolfo Viera.

Captain Avila and Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrian met with one of the guardmen outside the hotel just before the shooting, according to a U.S. Embassy document.

Lieutenant López Sibrian provided a submachine gun and other weapons for the killing, and Captain Avila lent a coat to conceal the submachine gun, the report said.

Spacelab German Urges More Europeans in Crews

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The first European to share space flight with American astronauts has criticized the United States for not assigning more Europeans to future shuttle flights.

"The return for Europe should be better than it was for this particular flight," said Ulf Merbold, a West German physicist, at a press conference Monday at the Johnson Space Center in Houston. "The politicians in Europe will not be able to sell European participation in the future because there's not enough balance. I think things should be changed."

Mr. Merbold was the only European among the four scientists who conducted experiments aboard the European-built Spacelab on its maiden voyage in the shuttle Co-

lumbia. He was asked if he shared the criticism of some Europeans over the fact that no European has been assigned to future shuttle flights.

"I share that view to some extent," he said. "The memorandum of understanding signed by the Europeans and Americans called for joint space flights by Europeans and Americans, not one European and many Americans. I think the Americans have to rethink this agreement to make it fairer."

In the two-hour post-flight briefing, the Columbia's commander, John W. Young, said he was not a candidate for any specific future flights, although he hedged on saying he was going to retire after spending 35 days in space on six trips, the most trips in history.

"I'm probably going to be stuck on the ground for a long time," Mr. Young said, adding that he was

far more concerned when two of the shuttle's five guidance computers failed in space. He said he had no explanation why the computers failed, but he suggested that their failure caused two "hard" firings of Columbia's primary thruster jets.

Mr. Young was asked if the leakage of hydrazine fuel that scorched two instruments that supply hydraulic steering power to the shuttle's wings and tail on landing ever threatened the Columbia's crew. He said that hydrazine never decomposes enough to burn anything before the atmospheric pressure outside the spacecraft reaches two pounds (900 grams) per square inch, the equivalent of 45,000 feet (13,680 meters) altitude, where the pilots already have the shuttle on its final landing approach.

"Nobody knows the answers to these questions yet, but I can tell you one thing: NASA won't fly again until they have the answers," he said, referring to the National Aeronautics and Space Adminis-

Chile's Airline Faces U.S. Action in Letelier Case

By Tamar Lewin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A U.S. district judge says he will have Chile's national airline put into receivership unless it posts bond to cover the Chilean government's liability for a 1976 car bombing in Washington that killed Orlando Letelier, the former Chilean ambassador, and Ronni Moffit, his co-worker.

The order was expected to be issued Tuesday in New York. But on Monday's hearing, Judge Morris Lasker said the receivership order and the posting of the bond, which would be from \$3 million to \$4 million, would not go into effect

until next Tuesday to give the carrier, LAN-Chile Airlines, time to appeal.

Thomas Engel, a lawyer for LAN-Chile, said, "We will appeal this order, which we think is a violation not only of international law but of American law." He added: "We intend to continue our operations without interruption until this matter is litigated to a final resolution."

The bond would be used to insure the payment of a three-year-old federal court judgment awarding the survivors of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffit \$2 million in damages from the Chilean government, whose intelligence agent, Mi-

To try to collect the damages,

lawyers for the survivors have gone after the assets of LAN-Chile, contending that because the airline is owned by the government and was used to transport both Mr. Townley and the explosives used in the bombing, its assets should be used to satisfy the judgment.

Joseph Cyr, one of the lawyers providing free representation to the survivors, said, "Judge Lasker indicated . . . that he was willing to find that the Republic of Chile had used LAN-Chile to facilitate the assassination of Orlando Letelier and Ronni Moffit, and therefore to disregard its separate legal entity and execute judgment on the assets of LAN."

Two National Guardsmen have confessed to carrying out the killing, but the U.S. Embassy has

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Tremor Rocks California

The Associated Press

EUREKA, California — An earthquake shook the Pacific Ocean floor early Tuesday near the coast of northern California and was felt on land, the authorities said, but no damage was reported. The quake, which measured 5.8 on the Richter scale, was centered in the ocean about 50 miles (81 kilometers) southwest of Eureka.

Advanced Dow Jones Averages

Advanced NYSE Index

Advanced AMEX Dailies

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Advanced AMEX Dailies

Advanced NASDAQ Index

Advanced AMEX Most Actives

Advanced NYSE Dailies

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Standard & Poor's Index

Advanced Dow Jones Bond Averages

Advanced AMEX Stock Index

Advanced NYSE Dailies

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. Close

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE Sis. Close

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This performance has resulted in growing recognition of our capabilities by both issuers and investors.

In 1982, we added 62 commercial paper clients, while not one client left Merrill Lynch. That is a performance that nobody in the industry has ever matched.

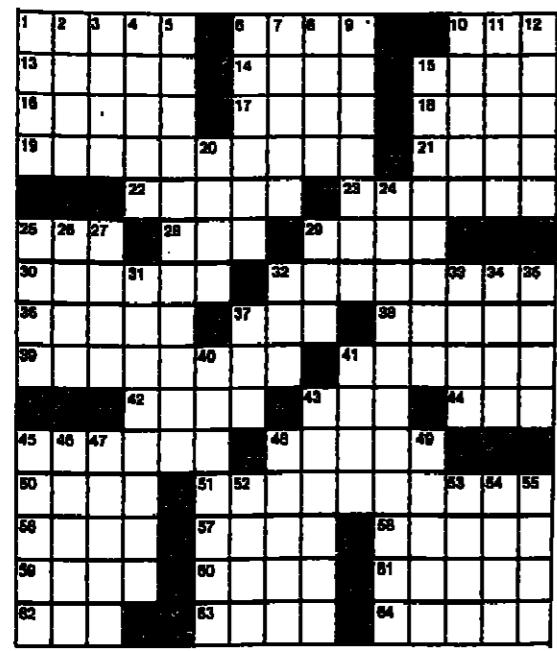
And in an independent survey of over 500 institutional investors, Merrill Lynch was ranked number one among all dealers in market penetration with respect to money market instruments.

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Merrill Lynch Capital Markets
Investment banking

U.S. Futures Prices Dec. 20

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Grains					
WHEAT	1.54	1.56	1.53	1.54	+0.00
SPRING	3.11	3.12	3.09	3.09	-0.02
WINTER	3.26	3.27	3.24	3.24	-0.01
NOV. 1987	3.26	3.27	3.24	3.24	-0.01
DEC. 1988	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
1989	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
1990	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
1991	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
1992	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
1993	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
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2103	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2104	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2105	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2106	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2107	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2108	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2109	3.22	3.23	3.20	3.20	-0.01
2110					



PEANUTS

SO FAR THIS HAS BEEN
A GOOD CHRISTMAS PLAY,
CHARLIE BROWN...

WHEN DOES YOUR
SISTER COME ON?

RIGHT AFTER THE DANCING
SHEEP... SHE STEPS OUT
AND SAYS "HARK!" AND
THEN HAROLD ANGEL SINGS

HAROLD
ANGEL?
ALL I KNOW
IS WHAT SHE
TOLD ME...

BLONDIE

BOSS, ARE YOU
GOING TO GIVE ME
A CHRISTMAS BONUS?

DOES THAT
MEAN YES?

I DEMAND
A STRAIGHT
ANSWER!

CAN WE GO BACK
TO "MIGHT" AND
"MAYBE"?

BEETLE BAILEY

I THINK ROLF
IS SMITTEN BY
MISS BUXTON

HE ADMires
HER FLUBS...
HE LOVES
HER LOBS...

HE EVEN
APPLAUDED
HER FAULTS

MISS BUXTON
HAS NO FAULTS!

ANDY CAPP

WISH ME LUCK.
I GO FOR MY
DRIVING TEST
TOMORROW

WELL DRINK TO YOUR
HEALTH. I'LL TALK
A WORD WITH DAVE. HE'S
A DRIVING EXAMINER

WATCH IT. THEY
CAN'T BE BOUGHT

I KNOW
BUT THEY
CAN BE
BORROWED
FROM
TWIT

WIZARD OF ID

THROW
DOWN YOUR
ARMS AND
GIVE UP!

I HAVE A
THOUSAND MEN
READY
TO STRIKE!

SPARE
US YOUR
MORALE
PROBLEMS

ACROSS

- 1 Howells's Lapham
- 6 Lyric
- 10 Kern hit song
- 13 Go out with a rush
- 14 — about (approximately)
- 15 Backpack, e.g.
- 16 Shire of films
- 17 Harbich of songbirds
- 18 Hot stuff from Mongibello
- 19 Underground rarity?
- 21 Done
- 22 Man without a country
- 23 Ancient asetic
- 25 Haggard heroine
- 28 Emulate Daedalus
- 29 H. M. Pulham et al.
- 30 Eastern temple
- 32 Employed
- 36 Brazilian territory
- 37 Fled
- 38 Sharp crest
- 39 Germane
- 41 Indo-European
- 42 His — (the nabob)

DOWN

- 1 Shooting sites
- 2 A neighbor of Jordan
- 3 Doozie
- 4 Of bees
- 5 Susskind guest?
- 6 This follows two hips
- 7 Author Myrrer
- 8 Sunday section, for short
- 9 P.G.A. qualifying round?
- 10 Thread pattern
- 11 Port
- 12 — Ben Jonson? J. Young
- 13 Explanatory notes
- 14 Cinders of comics
- 15 Four-handed poker games?
- 16 Gaff
- 17 Harness section
- 18 Alike, to Aloys word
- 19 Poor pigskin defense
- 20 Rested one's feet
- 21 Moines
- 22 Hill's partner
- 23 Wafer
- 24 Round footballer?
- 25 Sheepkin
- 26 Music halls
- 27 He's — card? Dryden
- 28 Pay to play
- 29 Kind of tide
- 30 Gildersleeve's nephew
- 31 Poor pigskin defense
- 32 Rested one's feet
- 33 Shade of green
- 34 Mongibello
- 35 Writing surface
- 36 — ear ...
- 37 Dispensers of t.c.
- 38 — Unidos
- 39 — Unidos
- 40 — Unidos
- 41 — Unidos
- 42 — Unidos
- 43 Palindromic word
- 44 — Mighty — a Rose?
- 45 Star of "The Bank Dick": 1940
- 46 Stage remark
- 47 Prefix with bodies
- 48 Four-handed poker games?
- 49 Kind of tide
- 50 — Unidos
- 51 — Unidos
- 52 Concept
- 53 Surrounding quality
- 54 Cut short
- 55 Low islands

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"WHAT DO I WANT? DIDN'T YA GET MY LETTER?"

JUMBLE

THAT SCRABLED WORD GAME
by Hank Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HARNC

LAIGE

DOULCY

ENGLIS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A **DOULCY** IN A **LAIGE**

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TUNED PIETY RATION OMELET

Answer: What the ambassador's dog certainly was not! — A "DIPLO-MUTT."

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WEATHER

EUROPE

HIGH LOW HIGH LOW

Paris 52° 25° 52° 25°

Athens 52° 32° 52° 32°

Amsterdam 52° 32° 52° 32°

Brussels 52° 32° 52° 32°

Edinburgh 52° 32° 52° 32°

Frankfurt 52° 32° 52° 32°

Helsinki 52° 32° 52° 32°

Istanbul 52° 32° 52° 32°

London 52° 32° 52° 32°

Madrid 52° 32° 52° 32°

Milan 52° 32° 52° 32°

Moscow 52° 32° 52° 32°

Munich 52° 32° 52° 32°

Nuremberg 52° 32° 52° 32°

Paris 52° 32° 52° 32°

Rome 52° 32° 52° 32°

Stockholm 52° 32° 52° 32°

Venice 52° 32° 52° 32°

Zurich 52° 32° 52° 32°

AFRICA

Aswan 52° 32° 52° 32°

Cairo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Conakry 52° 32° 52° 32°

Dakar 52° 32° 52° 32°

Harare 52° 32° 52° 32°

Juba 52° 32° 52° 32°

Luanda 52° 32° 52° 32°

Maputo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Mauritius 52° 32° 52° 32°

Monrovia 52° 32° 52° 32°

Nairobi 52° 32° 52° 32°

Port Louis 52° 32° 52° 32°

Windhoek 52° 32° 52° 32°

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires 52° 32° 52° 32°

Caracas 52° 32° 52° 32°

Concepcion 52° 32° 52° 32°

Costa Rica 52° 32° 52° 32°

Cuernavaca 52° 32° 52° 32°

Guatemala 52° 32° 52° 32°

Havana 52° 32° 52° 32°

La Plata 52° 32° 52° 32°

Montevideo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Porto Alegre 52° 32° 52° 32°

Rio de Janeiro 52° 32° 52° 32°

Santiago 52° 32° 52° 32°

Santo Domingo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Sao Paulo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Uruguay 52° 32° 52° 32°

Valencia 52° 32° 52° 32°

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage 52° 32° 52° 32°

Boise 52° 32° 52° 32°

Denver 52° 32° 52° 32°

Houston 52° 32° 52° 32°

Los Angeles 52° 32° 52° 32°

Montreal 52° 32° 52° 32°

Ottawa 52° 32° 52° 32°

Seattle 52° 32° 52° 32°

Toronto 52° 32° 52° 32°

Washington 52° 32° 52° 32°

ASIA

Bangkok 52° 32° 52° 32°

Beijing 52° 32° 52° 32°

Chengdu 52° 32° 52° 32°

Colombo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Delhi 52° 32° 52° 32°

Guangzhou 52° 32° 52° 32°

Hanoi 52° 32° 52° 32°

Kathmandu 52° 32° 52° 32°

Kuala Lumpur 52° 32° 52° 32°

Manila 52° 32° 52° 32°

Mecca 52° 32° 52° 32°

Moscow 52° 32° 52° 32°

Phnom Penh 52° 32° 52° 32°

Pyongyang 52° 32° 52° 32°

Seoul 52° 32° 52° 32°

Singapore 52° 32° 52° 32°

Taipei 52° 32° 52° 32°

Tokyo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Urumqi 52° 32° 52° 32°

Yerevan 52° 32° 52° 32°

AFRICA

Asmara 52° 32° 52° 32°

Cario 52° 32° 52° 32°

Conakry 52° 32° 52° 32°

Dakar 52° 32° 52° 32°

Juba 52° 32° 52° 32°

Maputo 52° 32° 52° 32°

Monrovia 52° 32° 52° 32°

Nairobi 52° 32° 52° 32°

</

SPORTS

The Touch of Christmas Present

LONDON—Now I believe the Christmas spirit is upon us. It was a cold, pale midwinter Monday when British journalists toured the gun-toting exploit of an uninvited Third Division club's attacking rabble Manchester United out of a national cup competition.

Suddenly we have a hard-headed, slightly emotionally touched Manchester United, way in.

The change was the way it was

done, the way it was finally

done, the way it was.

Robert Maxwell, the chairman

of Oxford United, had long known

that he had to be

the savior of the club.

He deserved his club supporters'

loyalty. Last April, he tried to

knock through a merger with

neighboring Reading, which would

have told the identities of both

clubs down the Thames.

His fans rebelled.

Maxwell's

club was stillborn. And barely's

one year ago the publishing magnate, who prefers buying out at the top, building from scratch, proved his impotence. If he

hadn't have it, he

claimed, he would take his money

of Oxford and take over a big

club more worthy of his ambitions.

Why, up to the very hour of Ox-

ford's triumph over the richest club

in the land, Chairman Maxwell was

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Why, up to the very hour of Ox-

OBSERVER

A Tuxedo Junction

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I was 14 or so, my visions of how I would sin when I grew up were shaped by the movies. In that era, movies were filmed in black and white for a square screen and the actors almost always dressed for dinner. That is, they wore what was then called a tuxedo, a tux.

Nowadays you have to call it a dinner jacket since people who call it a tuxedo are thought to be socially hopeless. Lyle Talbot never lifted a soup spoon until he put his tux on and Kay Francis never met Warren William for smirking over the cocktail shaker unless Warren was properly tuxedoed.

Inevitably, my vision of the sinning of which I would ultimately partake included a tuxedo, but only for the early part of the evening. This vision involved a woman named Cressida, who would look like Carole Lombard.

Cressida and I would seal our compact with a wink over the cocktail shaker, then dine at Edward Arnold's place — me impeccably tuxedoed — before going to a nightclub to dance the bolero. George Raft danced the bolero, didn't he? And when Raft danced the bolero you could see the steam coming off the gorgeous creature clasped in his arms.

Why my future partner in sin would be named Cressida, I do not recall. Maybe I had taken a Saturday afternoon off from the double features and read Shakespeare. Maybe Cressida seemed like the name of the future for women.

The feminine name of the future turned out to be Samantha. Many years have passed since I plotted to twin Cressida helplessly in my sinuous, tuxedoed coils and though I have since met dozens of Samanthas, not a single Cressida have I seen.

Nor have I ever learned to dance the bolero either. Or the tango, or the rumba, or the waltz, though my fox-trot has established me as the outrage of the ballrooms of three continents.

I foresaw none of this impending ignominy when I was 14 or so and studying the tuxedoed life on the silver screen. What I foresaw after devastating Cressida with my bolero was a penthouse, with the lights discreetly dim.

By my Victrola, equipped with a supply of cactus needles and electric power to keep the turntable from running out of gas in the middle of the record, there would be a stack of Ross Colombo ballads and a three-record set of Ravel's "Bolero" with its primitive jungle summons to bestial passion.

At this stage, a change of dress would have occurred. Having bolted the penthouse door behind us, I would have said, "Excuse me while I slip into something more comfortable," and reappeared seconds later in a velvet smoking jacket.

Whether the garment I had in mind was actually a smoking jacket, I cannot say, for when the great seals of Hollywood donned it for the kill they were too busy with the work at hand to waste time talking haberdashery.

It appeared to be velvet, had a shawl collar, was long enough to cover the hips and had a belted sash that knotted fetchingly over the midriff.

I mention all this not to belittle old Hollywood's power to deceive and mislead a fevered adolescent mind, but to caution any persons who may love me not to buy that smoking jacket being advertised by a haberdasher in New York.

For one thing, though the picture makes it look exactly like the smoking jacket I craved at the age of 14 or so, the ad copy refers to it simply as a "blazer-wrap jacket." I am appalled to see that it is now suitable only for "those evenings at home when a dinner jacket is too formal and a blazer too tux."

With their thousands of followers, the voodoo priests keep alive the intricate fusion of beliefs that were brought on the slave ships from West Africa and still dominate much of Haitian life. The voodoo priest is often the most influential person in a community, acting as healer, soothsayer, exorcist and counselor — and, in remote places, even as mayor and notary.

What distinguishes Beauvoir is that his insider's knowledge and direct participation in Haiti's spirituality is combined with an ability to interpret this world through Western eyes.

His life also reflects the problem facing the two Haitis — the African and the Western — and the difficulty of reconciling the two. Above all, Beauvoir said, his experiences had taught him that while voodoo has been viewed as holding the country back, it is a part of its culture and stability and should be used as a channel for development.

"Haiti has a Western veneer, with an educational system, courts and a government," Beau-

By Marilise Simons

New York Times Service

CARREFOUR, Haiti — With a bachelor of science degree from Cornell and a master's in chemistry from the Sorbonne, Max Beauvoir never imagined he would succeed his grandfather as a voodoo priest.

But at the family gathered at his grandfather's deathbed, Beauvoir's life suddenly changed.

"Just as a carnival band went by the house," Beauvoir recalled, "grandfather turned to me and said, 'You will carry on the tradition.' It was not the sort of thing you could refuse."

Today, 10 years later, the 47-year-old former biochemist, a Haitian national, has exchanged the world of science for its antithesis. Haiti's voodoo realm of magic and encounters with spirits.

There are thousands of voodoo priests, known as *houngan*, among Haiti's six million people — probably one for every 1,000 inhabitants, some anthropologists believe. By contrast, there is one Roman Catholic priest for every 60,000 Haitians.

With their thousands of followers, the voodoo priests keep alive the intricate fusion of beliefs that were brought on the slave ships from West Africa and still dominate much of Haitian life. The voodoo priest is often the most influential person in a community, acting as healer, soothsayer, exorcist and counselor — and, in remote places, even as mayor and notary.

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"Haiti has a Western veneer, with an educational system, courts and a government," Beau-



Max Beauvoir in his voodoo temple.

voir said, "but this has very little to do with the way things really work. We should stop being ashamed and recognize what we are: a country with an African social structure that revolves around the voodoo community. Voodoo governs everything, our moral codes, the way we rationalize, eat, cure, and work the land."

As Beauvoir sees it, Haiti has always made the mistake of using foreign models, first brought from France, then the United States. "Capitalism does not work here except to benefit a few

people, and Marxism is no good either," Beauvoir said. "We have to find a Haitian answer in harmony with what we are."

Beauvoir officiates at a sanctuary on a lush strip of land just outside Port-au-Prince — "a sacred place," he called it, "built between a mountain full of medicinal herbs, vodou water spirits of the sea." To help finance the temple, he holds ceremonies for tourists in one part of the grounds.

He told about his efforts to learn the elaborate rites in the

African Fon and Yoruba languages and the voodoo pantheon of 402 spirits.

He would reveal little about the secret initiation ceremonies, he said, except that they were "very difficult; the last one involved 41 days of solitary confinement."

That was "only the door," he added. "Then you go on learning by keeping contact with other priests."

But with a number of like-minded voodoo priests in the capital, Beauvoir talks increasingly of the vast social problems of his country, which was born from a slave rebellion, became the hemisphere's first proud, black republic and now stands as the poorest land in the Americas.

What the priests agree on, Beauvoir said, is that to achieve some progress for Haiti's impoverished majority, the country needs a basic change of attitude about its identity and about voodoo as its essential part.

"Take medicine," said Beauvoir, whose past as a scientist includes a U.S. patent to extract hormones from the sisal plant.

"Haiti has only some 600 doctors for six million people, which means that most people use the leaf-doctors and *houngan*." These healers, Beauvoir said, "should be taught how to improve their skills."

His views are shared by several anthropologists and foreign development experts here who believe that development projects often fail because they do not allow for deeply ingrained habits and superstitions.

Practiced in separate cult groups by autonomous priests, voodoo has no clerical hierarchy or nationwide organization. Now Beauvoir has suggested that a council of voodoo priests be formed to act as advisers to the government.

Some members of this group said the idea evoked the harsh rule of the late President François Duvalier. An initiated voodoo priest, he understood the national importance of voodoo and asked many temples for one or two members to form his feared secret police.

The government of Duvalier's son, Jean-Claude, has so far not welcomed the idea.

PEOPLE

The Road to Orwell's Pie

The Wigan Metropolitan Borough Council in England has decided to honor George Orwell, whose 1937 book "The Road to Wigan Pier" roasted the city as an ugly industrial town full of depressing things and even more depressing people. The council voted to contribute to a sculpture by Michael Sandle to stand on the site of a lodging house where Orwell stayed briefly in 1936, gathering material for the book. Orwell, who died in 1950, described that house as "utterly depressing," with grimy blankets, damp wash hanging in front of the fire and dirty food served on sticky oilcloth. "It was not only the dirt, the smells and the vile food but the feeling of stagnation, meaningless decay, of having gone down to some subterranean place where people go creeping round and round, just like black beetles, in an endless muddle of slovened jobs and mean grievances." Not true anymore, say Wigan council officials. One told the *Guardian* newspaper: "Wigan now is unrecognizable from those days and a place to be proud of. Its slag heaps have disappeared, its slums have been cleared and a new park has opened."

The Roman Catholic Church will not recognize the second wedding of Princess Caroline of Monaco but that should have no effect on her request for an annulment of her first marriage, church sources said Tuesday. A Vatican official and a church law expert say the Vatican was still reviewing its request for an annulment of Caroline's marriage in 1978 to Prince Jean. She divorced him in 1980. Prince Rainier announced Monday that Caroline would marry Stefano Casiraghi, 23-year-old son of wealthy Italian businessman, in a civil ceremony in the palace Dec. 25.

The actress Jodie Foster, fined and released after authorities found one gram of cocaine in her possession Monday after arriving in Boston on a flight from Paris, U.S. Customs official said. She was not arrested. It was handled administratively, like it would be for anyone.

"Si, je parle," said a Yale senior after becoming the first Mexican-American woman to win a Rhodes Scholarship, translating the phrase to mean "Yes, you can." Carolina Kissel, 21, of Montebello, Calif., said that Caroline would marry Stefano Casiraghi, 23, a technical engineer.

For details, see page 2.

AMERICA CALLING

MESSAGES FOR TRAVELERS

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